GREAT EXHIBITION No. XX. Continued Examination of Italian Sculpture-Sorrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

London, Saturday, Sept. 27, 1851. Italy, Art's chosen home, sends us paintings to the Crystal Palace, but her display of Statuary and Mosaics afforts ample proof that her "ancient founts of inspiration" are not yet dry, though her children appear at this gathering of the astions, chained to the cars, and wearing the liveries, of the effete tyrannies that still disgrace humanity, and profune the fairest portions of the Old World. But in this glorious Temple of the Future, where everything prophesies of a coming Light and Liberty, we close our eyes to this hideous anomaly, and examine the artistic creations as the work of a single nation, one and indivisible, whose unity is ere long to be reconstituted, and whose genius, purified by the trials of adverse days, shall shine forth with a lustre

brighter than of old From Rome we have a "Cupid and Psyche," and other groups, the size of life, in marble, by Benzoni; a "Ceres," by Gott; a "Laocoon, and some other things of no special interest; also of marble, several Tazzas, of which one, by Moda, of immense size, and having two handles, is of Egyptian alabaster; a Baguivola, eighteen inches by twelve, cut out of a magnificent block of oriental lapis-lazuli, by Sybhito: Cargeos in pietra dura, (onxx) many of which are exceedingly beautiful, especially the famous "Jupiter vanquishing the Titans," the chef d accuracy the vanquishing the Titans," the chef d'acture of the great Passamonta, Canova's most illustrious pu pil; and a great number of magnificent land pil; and a great number of magniticent tand-scapes, hunting-scenes, public buildings, &c., in Mosaic, some of them of considerable size, by the brothers Maglia, Rocchigiani, and other well-known artists. These Mosaics are partic-ularly remarkable for the depth and purity of their tone, which renders admirably the pellucid brilliance of Italian skies. They have also the brilliance of Italian skies. They have also th advantage of the absence of those false lights that detract so much from the effect of large paintings, and that make it next to impossible to bring out the whole of their surface from the same point of view. But, beautiful as they are, when we reflect on the immense labor expended in their production, we can hardly believe that this branch of art is destined to attain any very

considerable development in the future.

The larger, and also the more beautiful portion of Italian sculpture, is from Milan; which city boasts, at this time, a whole galaxy of brilliant artists. The "Jephtha's Daughter," by Fraccioli, combines great merits both of expres-sion and of execution; and his "Eve after the Fali" is the most exquisite impersonation of Sorrow that ever issued from an artist's brain. figure of Eve, large, rich, full, seems bending under the weight of speechless wo; her angelic face, shadowed by the rich waves of her luxu riant hair, and half averted from the apple that lies at her feet, bearing the fatal mark of her rash teeth in its tempting rind, is eloquent of sorrowful revery; all the accessories—the fading roses, the broken lily—are instinct with hopeless regret, and a cherub face is looking out, sadly and puyingly, from a vanishing cloud. pent, no demon is there to mar the mournful har-mony of the scene; Eve is alone with her sor-row. This statue, most admirably executed in

marble, is a miracle of tenderness and grace.

The "Aima" and a "Christ" by Sangrorg
are both exceedingly beautiful, and full of chastened radiance of expression that seems to shine out from within the stone. Motelli has a "Nest of Cupids," a pretty con-

ceit, delicately executed; and Gaccialori a "Child in a Basket of Flowers," the effect of which is extremely graceful and pleasing.
Gaudolfi has a life-size female figure, "Italia,
1848," in the act of unchaining an eagle with
one hand, while with the other she points up-

ward to the boundless expanse of the empyrean. The figure is finely formed, the action majestic and noble, and the general effect exceedingly

In Storazzi's "Ishmael," the mother is seen a a little distance, scated on the sand, her head buried in her hands, with which she seems striving to shut out the sight of the doom her prayers are unable to avert; the boy, pillowed on a strip of cloth, lies at the point of dissolution, and around this silent, wasted pair, on whom the desolution of death seems already to have descended, spreads out the stifling monotony of the desert. The most striking feature of this

very remarkable composition is the wonderful mobile 22a which the artist has imparted to the frame of the dying child; you feel, as you gaze wilted flesh, that your touch would leave Rafaello Monte has a charming group, the portraits of two young sisters, rather under life-size; the two girls are standing on the bank of a stream ; one of them, deeply intent on her angling, is just taking off from the end of her line
a peor little trout, which she is evidently about to
deposit in the basket at her feet, among a numdeposit in the basket at her feet, among a num ber of his scaly companions already lying there under a mass of fresh leaves; her sister, who is kneeling beside her, has seized her willful little hand, and is pleading for the life of the victim, which she would fain persuade her to restore to its native element. The gentle carnestness of The composition of this group

the upturned face contrasts very prettily with the irresolute pouting of the little angler, as she looks down upon the pleader, unwilling to give up her captive, yet unable to withstand her sisis exceedingly happy, the action natural graceful, and the piece a great favorite with the public. The same artist exhibits a "Wounded Achilles," in which the Great Invulnerable, endued with the immemorial helmet and sandals to which the common consent of the artists of all ages seems to have limited his wardrobe, is in the act of bending backward, and drawing out poisoned arrow from his heel; this statue, of much more finished execution than the former one, is greatly admired for the truthfulness of its action and its anatomical correctness. But finest things of this sculptor are undoubtedly his among the great mass of visitors to the Crysta Palace than all the rest of the Statuary put to-gether, and may be cited among the most re-markable products of the chisel of any age. The "Veiled Vestal" is a bending figure, the size of life, entirely enveloped, with the exception of the arms, which are raised and support a stand on which the sacred file is burning, in a veil so perfectly transparent that every feature of her beautiful face, every conbeautiful face, every curve of her graceful figure, robed in the flowing draperies of her order, is visible beneath its marble tolds! The "Mourning Mother," to whose robe an emaciated chile is clinging, half hid under the tattered garment. is likewise enveloped in a veil, but of apparently thicker texture, through which we can but just distinguish the wan misery of her wasted countenance, and the sickly sharpness of outline of the mant she holds upon her arm, while timidly extending the other hand to receive the alms which the sufferings of her children have driven her to implore. A lingering reminiscence of happier days, of beauty crushed into premature decay, of highborn grace over which the pall of adversity has cast its leaden shadow, pervades this hapless group as with an odor of withered roses; the artist's thought, as is the case also with the figures themselves, inferred rather than sees beneath the heavy folds of the shroud-like veil, being embodied so subtly, yet so vividly in every part, that we feel, by a sort of suggested intuition, the sentiment he has intended to con

These wonderful creations have certainly put zied their beholders, as completely as they have gratified them. "How can they have been done! How can the stone have thus become transpaare questions that have assuredly been asked some millions of times this Summer, by the visitors who have stared in amazement at these statues through eye-glasses, opera-glasses. and pocket microscopes, bent, apparently, upon discovering the texture of these miraculous veils

scovering the texture of these miraculous veils. To these questions we reply, that this effect of transparency, perfect as it is, is simply the re-sult of a nicely calculated optical illusion. sult of a nicely calculated optical illusion.— The marble remaining marble, and consequently opaque, in spite of the artist's skill, it is evident that the two apparent surfaces, viz., of the veil, and of the figures underneath it, though they and of the figures underneath it, though they are to exist simultaneously, do really exist only alternately; that is to say, each portion of the (apparently) under surface, face, brow, form, &c., which we seem to see through the contiguous which we seem to see through the contiguous

ternate representation of the two apparent surfaces recurring so rapidly, and being managed with such consummate skill, that the mind at once accepts the two ideas thus simultaneously suggested to it, and unconsciously completes

"Mazeppa," in clay, by Pierotti, though not without good points, is extremely unequal-the face of Mazeppa, in particular, being exceeding-

lyweak.

Manfredini exhibits a very pleasing "Narcissus." Croff, a group of "Hermes and Salmace," of great merit, and a very beautiful mace," of great merit, and a very beautiful mace, and a very beautiful mace. mace," of great merit, and a very beautiful "Leda;" and we conclude our examination of the purely artistic portion of the Great Exhibition with the consoling conviction that, not withstanding the fears of those who regard as a sign of degeneracy the tendency of Modern Art to incorporate itself more and more widely in the creations of industry, the power of evoking the nursely heaptiful, anattropy all considerations of purely beautiful, apart from all considerations of material advantage, and for the simple "use of

material advantage, and for the simple "use of being fair," though not the leading spirit of the age, is yet very far from being extinct, is indeed still living, still active, and full of a vitality of most happy augury for future days.

And now, having finished our survey of the various treasures which fill the House of Fame, we can in some degree measure its grandeur as an accomplished Fact in the world's history, and appreciate its significance as a Prophecy of the an accomplished Fact in the world's history, and appreciate its significance as a Prophecy of the new social era that is coming. But like all great Thoughts, whether spoken or acted, the World's Fair is eminently suggestive, and volumes might be written without exhausting the topics furnished by this generous theme. The intrinsic worth and dignity of Labor, as attested by the worth and dignity of its fruits; the injustice of a social régime under which, as in cld-fashioned hives, the honey-bees perish while the spoiler appropriates the products of their toil; the beauty of the pacific struggles in which all the combatants are gainers; the sterility of mere political action, and the emptiness of mere po-litical glory, when compared with the fecundity of industrial activity, to do honor to whose grand results the whole world comes flocking as to a festival ;-these, and a thousand other trains of thought grow out spontaneously from the teachings of the Crystal Palace.
Who, again, white examining these countless

objects of comfort and pleasure, drawn from every department of Nature's store-house, has not been painfully self-convicted of ignorance with regard to the origin, properties, and uses of the greater portion of even the simplest products of industry, and lamented the singular system of so-called "education" to which we have all been subjected, and which would seem to have been devised for the express purpose of cramming our heads with useless matters, and prejudices often worse than useless, to the entire exclusion of sound, practical, available information on matters pertaining to every-day existence' who has not longed to go again to a truer school, and to make acquaintance with the veritable "humanities" of real life who has not vowed to do his best, at least, to secure these wiser teachings to those

who are coming after us? Moreover, when we see how invaluable are the services rendered by the most seemingly-in-significant substances; how vast an increase of worth the highest elements may acquire from the adjunction of the humblest, and how indispensable is every portion of existence to the per-fection of the Whole, who has not felt that in

"There is no great and no small To the soul that maketh all

For without water where were steam, without the rubbish of mineral deposits where were electricity! without the juices of trees, of which a child's heedless tread might have trampled down the germ, where would be the sub-marine

If in the earliest ages men had wantonly rooted out the bramble-rose, the unpretending weeds of the field, the crab-apple, the wild-peach, and the sloe, where would be the glorious Centifolia, the fragrant Carnation, and the luscious fruitage of modern Summers? In the animal kingdom, also, has not the skill of man succeeded in operating transformations as wonderful and valuable as those produced in the vegetable and mine-ral! And if the crude germs of the lower world contain such inexhaustible treasures, if each be the embodiment of some special form of use and beauty which no other than itself could supply, can we doubt that each particular branch of the human family has also its own latent quality and worth, necessary to the final perfection of the race, and which cannot be supplied by any other Setting aside, then, all considerations of and of right, how insensate is the policy which in dealing with the so-called savage and barbarian nations, destroys instead of devoloping, exterminates those integral elements of humanity, through the violence of superior force and the perfidy of superior cunning, instead of rally-ing them through the ascendency of superior knowledge, and absorbing them through the at-traction of reciprocal benefit! Who can see without regret, exhibited among the splendid trophies of European industry, the delicate mattings, the tasteful little baskets, the ru pleasing carvings, touching relics of certain sim-ple tribes of New-Zealand and Van Dieman's Land, now alas, extinct, crushed out of existence by the iron heel of their powerful elder brethren And is it not evident that they who, in their ig norance and isolation, could accomplish so much were susceptible of cultivation and improvement sed of qualities that would have amply labor of their instruction ' And is i not to be feared that England, in exterminating the Hindoos and Kaffirs, France in rooting out the Algerian tribes, the United States in destroying the Aborigines of the New World, are really eliminating so many constituent elements of Humanity! That certain tones will be wanting in the great concert, certain hues missing in

prism, certain forms and perfumes lacking Who again, in contemplating this magnificent epiteme of human skill and labor, and drawing the long inventory of useful and pleasant things already in existence, can fail to remark hat productive industry has already attained a ate to the exigencies of our present social state The great mass of the human race inhabit crowded and filthy dwellings, are covered with rags and wear out their existence in repugnant toil sorded misery and brutish ignorance; most favored portions of humanity are very far from having attained the conditions of a rich and healthy life. Yet we have forces at our com-mand capable of transfiguring the whole face of material existence; we have agricultural implements and improvements that might bring entire surface of the globe under cultivation, and provide abundance for all earth's children, build-ing materials (natural and artificial) fit only for the construction of palaces, and abundant enough to provide accommodations for the whole world, together with furniture and decorations worthy only of these sumptuous homes; facilities for the generation and diffusion of heat and light, and the innumerable comforts thence resulting, no icable on any other , machinery to perform mapplicable on any other, machinery to perform the tasks that exceed the measure of human strength, or impede the development of the higher (aculties of our nature, to multiply the reing elegancies of life for all, and to give to all the lessure to enjoy them. It is, indeed, impossible to examine the contents of the Exhibition, without perceiving that the golden portals of a richer and happier life are everywhere opening wider and more invitingly before us.

Science, revelation of eternal Truth; Art, manifestation of universal Beauty, blending in the multifarious forms of Use, and producing through endless development the grand and joy ous existence to which the Divinity has predes tined his human children, such are the under lying granitic basis, the salient fountain-head the informing soul and vital essence of the glo rious coming era of Peace, Freedom, and Uni versal Brotherhood promised by Jesus, prophe-sied by the instructive aspirations of the race. slowly evolved through the experience of all ages, now dawning upon the world, and of which the Crystal Palace is the first collective outbirth and expression

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BANNER. - Measures FIRE DEPARTMENT DANNER.—Measures are being taken to procure by subscription an appropriate banner for the Fire Department of Williamsburgh. On the front are three figures. Neptune, Protection and Benevolence—the two latter are directing the former to preserve a turning city from destruction. On the back, Fame is representations delivering to an exempt fireman bis discharge certificate, while on the left Charity is seen protecting the Wilson and Orohan. We understood it is proposed to the processed to the proces FRANCE.

We extract the following items from the last letter of our regular Paris correspondent, the crowded state of our columns not permitting us to give it entire :

COACH-WHIPS .- Wednesday, the 1st of October, was the day fixed for putting into operation the new police regulations concerning the confact of coachmen, horses and carriages, in the streets of Paris. Among these regulations is one requiring that hereafter all whips shall be of a certain length. and threatening any offender against this rule with a heavy fine. So many centimetres are allowed for the stick and so many for the lash. Just enough length is permitted to enable the driver to attain the horse's flank, but not enough to reach the bystander's eye. On the night of the 30th of September, the shops of the harness-makers, saddlers, and leatherdealers generally, were open for many hours beyond their wont, such was the eagerness on the part of the Jehus to be en regle with the Prefect.

RAT-CATCHERS .- The rat-catchers of the City of Paris have just held a meeting at the Hôtel de Ville, their deliberations were presided over by the Inspector of Highways, who also exercises juris diction over the gutters and sewers. The object of the meeting was to take measures for the coming rat-campaign. A million and a half of these vermin are supposed at this moment to be undermining Paris. It was decided that nicotine should be the poison used in their extermination. Last year, 1,143,300 rats were killed, and their tails were de posited at the Hôtel de Ville, in proof of the fact.

AMERICAN POSTAGE .- Last Monday, on offering payment for a letter for America, destined for the Atlantic, the clerk told me that the postage had been reduced from 30 to 16 sous. I wrote you on this subject some time ago, and am glad to find that the Collins steamers have been placed more nearly on a par with their Liverpool rivals. The 16 cents, however, the rate levied upon a letter to any part of England, only pays to Liverpool-the American Post-Office charging the sea-carriage to the recipient. Formerly the whole 30 were pocketed by the English Government, leaving nothing to cover the ocean transit. As it is, the postage is reduced from 51 to 37 cents.

DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA.—The thirteenth edition of De Tocqueville's "Democracy in America" has just been issued. In noticing this fact, Michel Chevalier uses the following language. It is curious to read such sentiments in the columns of a monarchical journal like the Debats :

archical journal like the *Debats*:

"The 25th of February—I do not mean the 24th—confirmed what M. de Tocqueville had predicted 20 years ago. The 24th of February was a sedition which might have been avoided or repressed the 25th was a great event, of incalculable reach, falling in with the designs of God and the bent of History it was the advent of Democracy and, in this sense, the 25th of February still exists and will not soon come to an end. We must regularize the new regime. the 25th of February still exists and will not soon come to an end. We must regularize the new regime of this it has great need. We may hesitate about the organic combinations to be adapted to this regime. We have groped and feit our way before—we may have to do it again. But one thing is certain the age is Democratic and must remain so. Democracy is the bases and corner-stone of our epoch. To this our laws and customs must conform."

TELEMACHUS IN HEBREW. - Fenelon's Telemachus, which has long since been translated into all the European languages, but which had never been rendered into any Eastern tongue, is just being published in Hebrew, in Posen. (Prussian Poland.) This edition is especially intended for the Jews of Russia, and the publisher, M. Samniter, has obtained permission from Nicholas to import into his dominions as many copies as he can sell, free of

LIBRARY CATALOGUE. - The Library of the Paris Observatory has just received a valuable addition to its scientific catalogue. When Lalande. the French astronomer, died in 1807, he left a vast number of manuscripts to be divided among his numerous heirs. One of his descendants, an officer in the army, has been for a long time engaged in attempting to get these manuscripts together again .-In this attempt he has at last succeeded, and has made a present of the whole, forming thirty-six volumes, to M. Arago. The latter, fearing that they might again become separated, has, in his turn, caused them to be deposited at the Observatory

BARROT'S BOAR .- The Charivari has been very facetious of late at the expense of Odilon Barrot; and that gentleman's passion for the chase has come in for a large share of caricature. M. Barrot hunts wild boars in the forests of Aisne, the Depart. ment that he represents in the Assembly, and some time ago was fortunate enough to kill one. Upon this the Charitari published a full-sized burlesque intended as a design for a statue to be erected to this wonderful huntsman. It always speaks of him as Odilon Nimrod. No one has been more at this than the orator himself, who has been for some time seeking an opportunity to take a good-natured revenge. This opportunity, says a journal of the locality, has at last occurred. A week ago the modern Nimrod triumphed over a second wild boar with the assistance of the peasants he caused it to be skinned and dressed, and then sent it by diligence to the Editor of the Charicari, with the compliments of Odilon Nimrod. But the news of this exploit arrived in Paris before the boar itself, and, previous to receiving the peace-offering, a burlesque more absurd than ever appeared in the effervescing little newspaper. M. Barrot's skill in the chase is represented as being due entirely to his preeminence as an orator. When he hears a wild boar coming he takes a classic attitude and fixes upon him an earnest gaze. The boar naturally sits down and says to himself. Bless my soul, what can that bold gentleman want with me " Odilon begins, inspiring himself from Cicero, slightly adapted, however, to suit the circumstance. "How long, O wild boar, wilt thou abuse our patience? How long wilt thou ravage our forests, decimate our flocks, worry our kittens and destroy our peace of mind! How lone wilt thou escape the unerring aim of our fowling pieces !" the tenth 'How long,' the monster closes one eye, and at the thirteenth the other, and before the orator reaches the climax, he generally yields to the somniferous influence of his eloquence. M. Barrot then goes up to him, places the muzzle of his rifle ngainst the skull of the ravager, and blows his brains out. It may be proper to state that the Charmari de nies having received any such present from M. Barrot. It declares that if in the course of time the boar should arrive, it knows very well what construction to put upon the sentiments of the donor. Wild boar is notoriously indigestible, and M. Barrot's plan is nothing less than to tempt the editors to an early death, through the medium of a seductive but treacherous steak. They would lose in M. Barrot one of their most mexhaustible sources of fun ; for next to Thiers and Leon Faucher, no one is so often and so pointedly caricatured as he

We take the following from the letter of

another correspondent THE GREAT LOTTERY .- The drawing of the great Lottery of the Golden Ingots was to have taken place on the 1st inst. It has been deferred for no other reason, that I can learn, than toknive an opportunity to speculators who had bought largely to dispose of their tickets. The sales of tickets at the offices of the Lottery ceased some weeks ago by limitation of its charter. There is a good deal of mystery and suspicion of false administration in reference to this lottery. After the close of the lawful sales, tickets were still to be had at an advanced price in numberless shops. This sale was forbidden by the Chief of Police, and partially checked. One large speculator, however, continues to sell at a premrum of five sous, on the ground that having fairly bought the tickets, they became his property to dispose of at any price they would command. Another connected questions that is much talked and written about is the application to be made of the money remaining after the payment of prizes. By the scheme there were 7,000,000 tickets to be sold at afrane, apiece; there were 1,200,000 francs to be distributed in prizes—the chief prize being a large inget of gold worth 400,000 francs. Gilded simulacroms of that great prize were exposed throughout the Summer, in shop windows, enlarging the eyes of credulous avarice. After paying all expenses, so nething ever a few and frame or world come

the original plan, were to be spent in sending five thousand poor emigrants to California. But it is thought the four millions of france will not remain. sencing five thousand uneasy Frenchmen to California is doing them no kindness , that the Gov ernment, having been in some sort a patron of the otters, is bound to furnish satisfactory explanations to the public in regard to the whole matter, that since the Government does not do anything of the kind, the Minister of the Interior will be called on by the Assembly when it meets, or perhaps at the next session of the Permanent Committee, to furnish these

explanations, and that he will be rather bothered to

NEWSPAPER PROSECUTIONS .- The Re-

publique armounced on the 17th of July the arrest, by the Police, of several persons in one of the countr towns. The report, though based on a letter from one of its subscribers, was erroneous. The chief editor of this journal (republican) was cited to appear in Court on the 14th October. He had pub habed false news calculated to disturb the public peace. The Salut Public (re-action) published, last week, a dreadful tale of the murder of three gend' armes. The editor did not know who the murder ers were, but inferred that they must be Red-Repub licans, who are naturally inclined to blood and the murder of all agents of Order. Next day it turned out that the editor had been hoaxed. He confessed. withdrew the supposititious corpses, and blotted out their imaginary names, but insisted upon the correct ners of his inferences against Red-Republicans-and with the Salut Public, all Republics and Republicans are of that color. Here is a novelty! The prosecution of a Government paper-the Government paper. La Patrie! On the 17th and 28th of September, several documents (1) appeared in its columns relative to that great bugbear, the Franco-Germanic Conspiracy. All the Republican journals reminded the Patrie, at the time, of the illegality of such publications, there being a plain law that prohibits them, during the examination previous to trial of the crime with which they are connected. Two days ago, notice to appear in Court was served upon the Ecutor-in-Chief and the Manager (gerant) of that journal. Finally, the staid and able Journa. des Debats, which has a stronger editorial corps, and turns its shrewdly calculated political somersets with a more becoming gravity than any other paper in Paris, must also undergo trial. The cause, how ever, is not in the category of French politics. M. Bertin is charged with defamation, by the Minister of the Republic of Uraguay.

A Good Word for Jonathan.

We are not especially careful to copy all the good or bad that is said about the Yankees in the British journals, because we generally have something better to do, and bragging and provocations of bragging are not much in our line. But as the following editorial article from that staunch old Tory journal of London, The Standard, may be consolatory to such of our countrymen as are blessed with thin and sensi tive skins, we here give it place:

tive skins, we here give it place:

Two of one cotemporaries have recently been amusing themselves and their readers by ridiculing the American "fashionable intelligence." and indeed sneers at American journalism and American industry have been far from unfamiliar topics to one of the journals to which we refer. The good taste of this may be questionable—its policy more questionable still. It certainly used to be one of the recognized privileges of the English traveler to abuse every thing he saw that was at all unlike what he had been accustomed to. It was also a lesson diligently meulcated upon the untraveled public that every Frenchman was a dancing master, and that no American ever visits in polite society without at least a couple of bowie knives girt about his waist, the which bowie knives he was prompt to use upon the slightest provocation. These traditions have been popular in their time, and the memory of them lingers still. Yet railways and steamboats have convinced many of the incentroveruble fact that every man does not carry a fiddle in France, nor a bowie knife in America. To sneer at your neighor is doubtless a very agreeable if not a very edifying or Christian practice. It is pursued more diligently, perhaps, in the Celestial Empire than in any other quarter of the globe. The Brother of the Sun and Cousin of the Moon considers us all—that is, all whom his imperial Highness condescends to know—as red-headed barbarians, and yet we have other hues of color among us, and think ourselves entitled to claim some credit for civilization. There is a Christian maxim as to the means to be taken to sec. Christian maxim as to the means to be taken to see, clearly ourselves before we attempt to reform others. The Tomes raised a cry of malicious triumph at the supposed inferiority of American art in the Great Exhibition. The public voice has now unanimously pronounced the statue by an American artist the finest work of art in the Exhibition—Mr. Hobbs picks the locks of the most celebrated English locksmith—the new American reaping machine promises to produce results of very serious importance to the community—and the America yeacht beats all her English competitors. So much jor the inferiority of English competitors. American industry as exhibited in this year of grace 1851. But certain American journals attributed to us evil designs in devising the Great Exhibition. It was a cunning plot to bring some of the loose capi-tal of the world into the pockets of John Bull. So was a cunning plot to bring some of the loose capital of the world into the pockets of John Bull. So said the American journalist, and The Times exposed the absurdity in two or three columns of somewhat dreary pleasantry. We are not reclaiming against branding the American journalist who thus offended, but what we do protest against us is the stamping of such misconduct as peculiarly American. Let asy candid Englishman compare the late attack by The Times upon Queen Amelie, widow of Louis Philippel and the American journalist's account of the Great Exhibition, and he will be at no loss to decide whether the English or the American journalist sinned most deeply against reason and probability, good taste and good manners, to say nothing of the respect due and paid cheerfully by gentiemen of all countries to an amtable and unfortunate lady. But the American press is personal in the highest degree, and does not give a good tone to society. To be sure the writers in The Times are polished and erudite persons, to whose taste anything like personality is utterly abhorrent. If an American journalist were to chuckle over the misfortunes of some ruined genteman in the Union, recount the particulars of the catastrophe with undisguised glee, reckon up the items of his furniture with the exactness of a Jew pedler, dilate upon the extravagance which must have led to such a result and heap upon the vectim of items of his furniture with the exactness of a Jew pedler, diate upon the extravagance which must have led to such a result, and heap upon the victim of the misfortune every wanton and cruel insult that a malicious ingenuity could suggest—if, having done all this, the American journalist were to treat as questions for public discussion the private arrangements between a father and his son, and act as gratificates adviser to the parties—if any American journalist were to do such things as these, what a frenzy of indignation would agitate The Times. We should agree with the bitterest denunciation which The Times could inflict upon such conduct, but again it would be obvious to inquire, has no member of the British press done likewise! With respect to the lighter railiery of The Morning Chronicle, it is only lighter ratilery of The Morning Chronicle, lighter ratilery of The Morning Chronicle, it is only necessary to say that the compositions which our cotemporary ridicules are hardly to be taken as fair exponents of American manners or American journaism. How would our cotemporary like to have the literary character of The Morning Chronicle imperilled by the vagaries of some writer who wrote to it an account of a monstrous fish or a great fire, a remarkable gooseberry, or a fashionable party at Mrs. Smith's establishment for young ladies.

Religion and Slave Catching

In The Christian Advocate and Journal of last week, there is a memoir of George Gorsuch, who was killed at Christiana, Penn., in an attempt to capture some runaway slaves. And without one word of dissent, the Editor allows our Church paper. to say, that this man was "one of the brightest ornaments of the Church. A consistent, meek and holy Christian, in the best and truest sense of the word. And when exceptions were taken to such a repre sentation of such a man, these exceptions are sent back unpublished. Now it seems to me that this, by implication at least, is something like a tacit indorse ment of slave-catching. What were the deeds of this man! As they are set forth in the public prints he put himself at the head of a company of men armed with deadly weapons, that they might carry their point at any amount of violence. Their time, and in the night, a little before assault upon a house and forcibly broke into it i when they were resisted, they ared their gun

and when they were resisted they area and gons or revolvers upon those within, and if none were silled it was only a good Providence that saved them. To say that those who are engaged in such deeds, are "ornaments and meek Christians," is to insult the moral sense of aincident-twentieths of the M. E. Church, and to defame the character of our Holy theren, and to detaile the that the volume of the pre-religion. And is it not unjust and discourteous, for the official organ, thus to allow some, at least indi-rectly, to justify such slave catching and then not to permit others to put forth even a discinimer against it. A MENSER OF N. Y. EAST CONFERENCE.

to The Committee appointed by the Georgia Convention to report on the condition and appliances of her educational system, have demon-strated that the present plan is inadequate, and that upder it the children of the poor must in many places be reared in tenorance. They strongly recommend Communications & Continue

English Reform

It is said that Lord John Russell is engaged in devising a scheme of Parliamentary reform considerably in advance of that proposed by the Reform League. One great element in his Lordship's bill is understood to be the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to persons having succeeded to certain literary degrees, and attained positions in the professions, the arts, and even these who serve their regular apprenticeship to mechanical trades. This class of voters will be very numerous, and the test will be one easy to determine

Where a property qualification is required, and will continue necessary, the qualification will be reduced considerably, and the whole scheme, it is supposed, will add 25 per cent, to the Parliamentary constituency.

This bill we regard as an infinite improvement apon the Household Suffrage proposed by the Reform League. As long as there is to be exclusion, it is better it should be of dolts with houses, than of men of sense and education with-

JOSEPH BRENAN .- Among the passengers by the steamship Union, which sailed Wednesday for New-Orleans, was Joseph BRENAN. Mr. Brenan is a young gentleman of fine education and brilliant talents. He was a faithful member of that band of young Irishmen who sacrificed everything but honor for their country and who met as their reward the prison, the convict bulk, or banishment. We are glad to learn that he leaves to assume, in part, the editorial charge of The New-Orleans Delta, which appears with new type. new presses and a new impulse, on the 1st of vember. Though we may not coincide with Mr. Brenan in his views, nor he with us, yet we cannot but wish him all success in his new field of labor. He has the talent, and we trust he will improve it, to make himself a leading member of the Southern press. The Dublin Irishman, the ablest and best, perhaps, of the Irish papers, since Mitchel's United Irishman was suppressed, thus speaks of him under date of December 15, 1849, after he had arrived in this City

this City:

"Of Joseph Brenan we are privileged to speak. We knew him well, he rendered noble service to Ireland during his connection with this journal—a connection which commenced shortly after it was established; and while he was a prisoner in Kilmainham jail, he was a loving, faithful, and enthusiastic disciple of the noble-hearted John Mitchel-like him, he was unselfash and devoted. He thought honestly, and looked only to the truth. His whole soil was bound up with the cause to which he was evoted; and to advance it—to give Ireland one step forward in her progress to freedom—he would willingly have sacrificed his life.
"Of his genius his country has not had fair oppor-

"Of his genius his country has not had fair oppor-"Of his genius his country has not had fair opportunity of judging, he was the most gifted young
man of his day. He was no podder, he did not require to burn the "midnight oil," to make up by
sluggish study for the deficiencies of natural aptness.
He was no smatterer, who skimmed the surface of
things to acquire a literary nomenclature. He went
far beyond the 'table of contents' in the book of
knowledge, and, though a mere youth in years,
his intellect evinced the culture and maturity of a
vigorous manhood. He is now settled in America,
and has left in public life no equal here behind him."

The Democratic Review of the coming month will contain quite a lengthy review of his genius and writings, from the proof-sheet of which we quote a

"As a public writer Mr. Brenan is eminently capable, having a thorough knowledge of the working of every government. As a critic, he is ever careful, inclining to kindness, and free from the prejudices incident to narrow minds. But it is with him as a poet that we have to do, and we may safely claim the right to place him by the side of any we have named. Poetry is his art, and he is master of it. He has written upon many subjects in many styles—his thoughts are always fine."

Syracuse on Slavery.

We have a good many letters from Syracuse respecting the recent exciting transactions in that city which we do not think it best to Several of them are very severe on District Attorney Lawrence for making needless arrests, summoning superfluous witnesses, &c. whereby (it is alleged) needless agitation is created and exorbitant fees drawn from the Treasury into said officer's own pocket. He is also charged with undue severity and stringency in dealing with the parties accused of aiding the escape of Jerry-all which only proves to us that the public sentiment of Syracuse is strongly averse to Slave-catching. Mr. Lawrence's position is one that we would rather not fill; but, being in it, he must either discharge its duties resolutely or resign. He may have erred in judgment, but we cannot believe him guilty of wanton harshness nor of mercenary aggravation of the excitement now prevailing in Syracuse. Imputations originating in excitement and de testation of an odious statute should not be lightly disseminated.

The following is part of a letter from a friend now residing in Syracuse, who was for several years a citizen of Alabama. His observations on Slave-hunting generally seem to us to be well worth considering-viz:

Syracuse, Oct. 20, 1851.

* * Many people here believe that this attempt to rescue Jerry was a mere matter of speculation. It has been frequently stated that one of the most prominent actors in the affair had proposed to the former Marshal to go into such an operation "for the profits." Think of a person in a Republican country turning "man stealer" for the sake of a few country turning "man stealer" for the sake of a few dollars and cents! Can anything meaner be im-agined! I have lived several years in the Southern agined I have lived several years in the Southern States, and I never saw there, among white nor black, so mean an act as this. I know from personal observation that the Southern people despire this business and all those engaged in it. Why, negrotrading at the South, where the law calls negroes property, is universally admitted to be a mean and despicable occupation. No man with a human heart trading at the South, where the law calls negroes property, is universally admitted to be a mean and despicable occupation. No man with a human heart and common self-respect engages in it. It is impossible for the South not to despise the mean men of the North who, for pay or other sinister mouves, engage in the vile business of forcing black men into Slavery. No matter how worthless these blacks are to us, or the Law made in violation of Right and of our open and avowed principles of Justice. Men everywhere love Justice more than they love mere Law. The zeal, therefore, they manifest for the Law by violating Justice is full of baseness and hypocrisy. If the South will have their property, as they call it, let them get it the best way they can Our duty is to live up to the principles we profess, and die in the ditch sooner than do the dirty work of any man or set of men.

But the South don't comt the Fugitives. A greater evil could not befall Stavery than for her to have them. Every black forced from a Free State back into Slavery would be a fire-brand, an incendiary, who would produce more mischief than a hundred Abolitionists could at the North. He would be a sitent but sure worker of discontent, and with discontent would come evils that could not be overcome. It is a great mistake, therefore, for the people of the North to contribute funds to prevent Fugitives from being returned to Slavery. Their so-called owners would soon become sicker of remanding them back than even the negroes who are compelled to return Each returned Fugitive would be a missionary, a colporateur, who would make Slavery than the political hacks who constitute the Castie Garden Committe now grean for the Union. Nothing can be

cal backs who constitute the Castle Garden e now groon for the Union. Nothing can be e worthless to the South than a bad negro. Hun-is of them are yearly taken up as runaways and for the jail-fees, and are often deemed dear at

"Whom the gods seek to destroy, they first make mad." The South in its madness demanded the Fugitive Slave Bill. If the North act wisely, no law that has been passed will do more to unsettle the value of slave property and eventually destroy the "peculiar" institution. Slavery has nothing to gain but every thing to lose by agitation. Already the cry is for "Peace," soon it may be for quarter. The public voice has declared there shall be no more slave Territory, and the feelings of the civilized world are against it. Enlightened men, even of the South, speak of it as a thing forced upon them, and for which they ought not to be held responsible. for which they ought not to be held responsible. This is creditable, alike to their wisdom and their This is creditable, alike to their wisdom and their humanity. Contrast the condition of Free States with those of the Slave States. Every thing is in favor of the former and against the latter. All the noble and generous impulses of Man's nature, Reason, Religion, all are for Free Room. And shall creatures calling themselves men be found in the Free North who will stuittify and degrade them selves by warring for Slavery! If so, let public indignation be visited upon them, that they may go down

The Syracuse Treason-Close of the Case-Judge Conkling's Decision.

On Monday, Judge Conkling having ken his seat on the Beach, the prisoners, Ira H. Sob. Moses Summers, Stephen Porter, James Davis, Wm. L. Salmon, Harrison Allen, Wm. Thompson and Prince Jackson, being present, read his decision

premising thus The specific charge on which the prisoners have severally been arrested and brought before me for examination, is that of having unia fully aided in the escape of an alleged fugitive from isbor, after the abeen apprehended, and while he was yet in custody in virtue of a warrant issued in a proceeding for his restoration to the possession of the person, a claime of the State of Missouri, to whom it was alleged his labor. labor was due.

His Honor then said there was no evidence to sus tain a charge of a higher nature, there being no proof of a previous combination for the pursose of " levy ing war against the United States."

But, quoting Sec. 7 of the Act of Sept. 8, 1850, which subjects any person aiding in the rescue of a slave to \$1,000 fine and six months' imprisonment, he said that the prisoners were charged with aiding and abetting and assisting a slave to escape, and that in this preliminary stage, prima facia evidence was sufficient to hold the prisoners to bail, or commit them, in the absence of bail, to prison. The evi dence was clear, conclusive and imperative as to all the prisoners except Porter, and, on consideration his Henor concluded that as to him also the testimony was sufficient.

Having alluded to the character of the scenes at Syracuse, he laid down some general principles, of men's obligation to obey a law of which their consciences do not approve. He said :

Rt often happens that laws are enacted contrary to the judgments, and sometimes to the moral sense of thousands of our citizens, and this must unavoidably continue to be the case. But no same managines that he is therefore absolved from the obligation to obey them, still less that he has a right forcibly to prevent others from doing so. If he cannot submit to them consistently with the dictales of his conscience, he may seek a residence in some other country, if he can find one where he thinks he would suffer less from misrule, but so long as he other country, if he can had one where at stanks in would suffer less from misrule, but so long as he continues to be an inhabitant of the United States, he must submit to the laws or pay the penalty of his disobedience. When this ceases to be true—when every man may transgress a law with inominite, because he dislikes it, our Government will have because he dislikes it, our Government will have because ome a mockery, not worth preserving, for it will ave ceased to afford protection either to the right

Contrasting the " fanaticism " that would resist the law at all hazards with the equally unfounded belief that expected the ready compliance of every judge with a demand by a master for his slave, no matter what the circumstances or the proof, he said

"It may not be amiss to remind these well meaning people, that the law in the application of its provisions is no respector of persons, and that Judges are bound to administer it as they find it intelligently, firmly, and impartially. The day, I rust, is far distant, when the rights vouchasfed by law even to a fugitive slave, will be less secure under the guardianship of American Judges than of his

The Judge having concluded, a bond in \$2,000 for the appearance of Ira H. Cobb was prepared, and signed by Alfred Cobb and William H. Seward.

A bond in \$2,000 each for the four other white men was prepared and signed as follows: William H. Seward, Lyman Clary, Oliver T. Burt, Henry Gifford, R. W. Washburn, Georges Barnes, William E. Abbett, Abner Bates, John Ames, Hiram Putnam E. W. Leavenworth, Charles B. Sedgwick, Samuel Mead, Hiram Hoyt, Daniel McDougail, Charles A. Wheaton, R. A. Yoe, Charles Leonard, Alanson

A similar bond was executed for the three colored men, in the sum of \$500 each-Governor Seward men, in the sum of space can—covering sewam signing all three of the bonds. As he signed thelse-cond one he remarked to the friends about him, that he did not suppose such an act could be regarded as a recognition of the moral obligation of the Fugitive Siave Law, and turning to the District Attorney. playfully inquired whether signing such a bond would come under the head of constructive "trea-

The Court adjourned sine die.

This over, Gov. Seward invited the parties from Syracuse to his house, which invitation was cordially accepted. The whole party repaired to the Governor's mansion, and there enjoyed a half-hour, which passed in friendly chat, and introductions to the Honorable Senator—a man admired and beloved because af his bold and unyielding advocacy of Liberty.

LAW VINDICATED IN SYRACUSE. - A COL. respondent at Syracuse writes us that the people of that city are waking up to the vindication of the laws, and do not mean that the ordinance for slave-catching shall alone run and be glorified in their vicinity. He says:

"The anti-Gambling, the License, and the Usury Laws must be sustained and vindicated. Certain citizens, who have been loudest for the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, are violating these statutes every day. Besides, it is determined to enforce the law against kidnappers. I have seen a letposing to share in the expense of prosecuting every participant in the arrest of 'Jerry,' who acted without authority. So you see the Law is about to be vindicated in Syracuse! What a glorion, 'time is coming for the Lawyers!"

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON .- The Washington correspondent of The North American communicates the following intelligence

There is no reliable intelligence here authorizing the opinion that a Special Minister has been appoint-ed from either France or Spain in relation to Cuban affairs.

ed from either France or Spain in relation to Cuban affairs.

A communication was recently addressed to our Government by Lord Palmerston, respecting expeditions fitted out in the United States against Cubain violation of the spirit of treaty stipulations fout it was answered in a dignified and truly American paper by Mr. Crittenden, Acting Secretary of State, who intimated, in very piain terms, that England had better occupy herself with her own affairsmeaning, in downsight vernacular, mind her own business. This reply will probably prevent all European interference, or at all events, will warn those powers what may be expected should they obtride in our concerns. The document does Mr. Crittenden and the Administration great credit.

The appointment of Consul at Havana has been tendered to a distinguished Whig of Mississippi, who, it is thought probable, will decline the office. All rumors as to other selections are unfounded.

Sir Henry L. Bulwer has retired from the Bruish mission at Washington, and, it is said, is to receive a European appointment.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Superior Court-Before Judge Oakley SIPERIOR COURT—Defore Made, implessed with Daniel Hubbell Hoyt, et al.—To recover of Mr. Walton, the editor and proprietor, the amount of a note signed "Daniel Hubbell Hoyt, Agent of Tit Churchman," already referred to. The note was not shown to have been given for any business of the office. The Jury gave a verdet for plaintiffs for the full amount and interest, being \$346.39—the point whether such a note is valid or not being reserved as a question for the Court. a question for the Court.

Superior Court .- N. P. Halpen, by his next friend, against Edward Kennedy.—It is claimed that plaintiff, a lad, was bound, in the Spring of 1819, by consent of his father, to Mr. K. for three years, to that praintiff, a lad, was bound, in the Spring of 1893, by consent of his father, to Mr. K. for three years, to learn the oussness of a last maker, to receive \$2.50 for first, \$3 for second, and \$3.50 for third year, per week, but that in 1850 he was discharged. He orings action to recover damages, amount placed at \$957. For defence it was alleged that the lad withdrew himself from the employment, and was incompetent, &c. while for plaintiff it was contended that the cau e of discharge was Mr. K. giving up business. Verdict for plaintiff, \$265.

Before Judge Campbell.

Level Rogers against Wm. P. Denman.—Mr. C. occupied, it is alleged, in 1843, the old Greenwich Theater, corner Varick and Charlton-sis, known, when he had it, as the Tivoli Gardens. The action is to recover \$1.800 rent alleged to be due.

The claim is denied. The lease was on written agreement, which agreement was burnt and lost. A willness testified to knowing the amount of what the leave contained, but could not state particulars. Under this will be sufficient or not, the Court ordered a verdict for plaintiff, which, with interest, was rendered, being \$2,742.

Supreme Court.—General Term.— The argument in the case of Carnal was concluded, and an order given that he be continued in the custody of the Sheriff till a decision is rendered.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

The draw of the Patterson railroad bridge over the Hackensack river, was carried away by a sloop on Monday morning. The Eric railrosd train had fortunately passed over. Until the draws

whom the gods seek to destroy, they first make

down ... To the sale dust, from whenever they spring, the work, unsurprise and uneuity.